A DAY OF STIRRING SCENES

It Is Marked by Mwsic, Parades and Enthusiasm of Visiting Delegations.

Three Receptions by General Harrison, the First of Which Represents the Earnestness and Zeal of Old/Soldiers from Missouri.

Indiana in Line with Several Hundred Workingmen from New Albany.

Another Significant Event Occurred Later, When Irish-Americans of Chicago Were Recoived by the Man Whom They Honor.

A DAY OF RECEPTIONS.

The Arrival of Visitors and the Welcome

Given Them by Citizens. The streets of Indianapolis were yesterday, a little before and after noon, enlivened by the strains of familiar and patriotic tunes, as old soldiers returning from Columbus, O., New Albany delegation, the Irish-American Club, of Chicago, and local organizations joined band in hand in honoring General Harrison. Although in the earlier part of the afternoon the eight hundred workingmen from New Albany were assembled in University Park to make and bear speeches, yet, a few hours later, when the Chicago crowd arrived, the city around the .business center took upon itself another aspect. Not that the New Albany and other delegation was eclipsed by that following it, but a strong line of demarcation was naturally drawn and readily observed. As usual, the greatest enthusiasm was shown among the delegations and spectators who lined the streets. Owing to the fact that the first to arthe business part of the city prevailed to an exo'clock the usual Saturday afternoon rush began | rison spoke as follows: to become manifest, and in a comparatively 'My Fellow-citizens-There is something very | Chicago people direct to General Harribrief space of time the sidewalks of Washington street and of the cross streets from the Union depot to the New Denison Hotel were erowded with people sauntering in every direction with no definite object but to see the Chicago delegation and lend their aid in giving tt a cordial welcome. The slight drizzling rain, that begun just as the train pulled into the depot, did not even seem to cast a damper upon their enthusiasm. Those who had been thoughtful enough to provide themselves with umbrellas. raised them and stood with unlimited patience for the procession to begin to march. Others, less fortunate, were gathered in the doorways and under the awnings of the business houses, while hundreds remained unprotected in the

Surprised by Old Soldiers. The only formal visit of veterans to General Harrison was that of a company of National Guards from Kansas City, Mo. They were all members of the G. A. R. returning home from the National Encampment, and were in full uniform of the United States army. The company was armed with the lastest improved rifles, and was skilled in drill. Captain Brant, of Kansas City, was in command. The soldiers reached the city shortly after the noon hour and marched directly to General Harrison's residence, arriving there a few minutes before 1 o'clock. Their coming was unannounced and there was some surprise in the family circle when the visitors were seen going through their drill in front of the house When the visitors had formed in line facing the house General Harrison was called for, and he responding, hearty cheers were given him. Captain Brant then addressed him

as fellows: General Harrison-This is a company of old vaterans from the State of Missouri. We are National Guards. Every man in the company has to be a member of the Grand Army to beout to it. That is one of the essentials. We have not come to your city with any malicious purpose. In bringing our arms with us, we did not intend to do you any violence. We simply came to introduce ourselves and become ac-

The General was again enthusiastically cheered as le stepped forward to respond. He spoke

"Cartain and Comrades-I do not need to be assured that comrades of the Grand Army, whether bearing arms or not, brought me no peril. To loyal and orderly citizen will mistrust their frendliness. The people of Indiana will not ask that you procure any permit or give bond to keep the peace before passing through this loyal State with arms in your hands.

"I an especially complimented by the visit of this or;anized company of the Missouri militia composed wholly of Union veterans. It gives evidence that those who served in the civil war are stil watchful of the honor and safety of our county and its flag; that our government may rest with security, upon the defense which our citizer-soldiers offer.

"Aid now, without alluding at all to any top-ic of partisan interest, I bid you welcome, and to eich of you, if that is your pleasure."

At the conclusion of his speech the General went down into the yard, passed along the line with Captain Brand, and met each one person ally. The bearing of the Guards throughout the reception showed that they were thoroughly drilled, and the call was withal one of the most unique that has been made on the General this year. When those in line broke ranks at the close of the reception many of them entered the house, and became better acquainted with the General and his wife. The Guards left for home

at 2 o'clock in the afternoou.

New Albany Workingmen Call. It was a fine looking body of men that made up the New Albany delegation, which reached the city at 1:30 o'clock. All earn their living by the sweat of their brow, and there were more than six hundred of them. They represented every branch of industry in that thriving manufacturing city on the Ohio river, and were not backward about letting the people know they were for protection for American industries. Among the visitors were glass blowers, iron molders, tanners, makers of woolen goods and men who work in wood. Large clubs from the Depauw plate-glass works, Ohio Falls ironworks, New Albany woolen mill, Schrader's furniture factory, New Albany hosiery factory, New Albany rail-mill, New Albany tannery, Carpenters' Association, Bricklayers' union and several other factories and labor organizations were in line. The delegation was in charge of Walter B. Godfry, an emthe Ohio Fails iron-works, No arrangements had been made to bring a large number to the city, and the consequence was more than 500 workingmen who desired to come were unable to get accommodations on the train. The visitors attach considerable blame to the railroad company, which did not furnish even as many cars as it agreed to do. When the train was ready to leave it had only eleven cars, and after they were packed the five or six hundred who could not get on were compelled to forego the pleasure of the visit.

The delegation attracted much attention as it marched from the depot to University Park, on account of the character of the men, the music they had with them and the significance of the banners they carried. Among the latter was one bearing the picture of a huge manufactory, with a streamer floating from the roof. bearing the word "protection." On snother were the words "Protection to American industries." Others bore the tollowing legends: "The Mills Bill Is Only a Step,"
"Tariff Workers Will Vote for Protection." The employes of the hostery mill carried a transperency on which was: "Seven Million Hose inported: We Want to Make Them Ourselves." The delegation had hardly reached the Park before General Harrison appeared on the platform. He was greeted with prolonged applause, and "What's the matter with Harrison?" When the applause ceased the Rail-mill Glee Club sung a

the address on behalf of the visitors. Mr. Atkinson, he said, was a glass-blower at the De-Pauw glass-works, and a man who worked regularly every day. As the speaker arose he was heartily applauded. He said:

General Harrison—I have been selected by my fel-low-workingmen to present to you this delegation, one thousand strong, who come from the mills, the factories and the shops of New Albany. We are here to testify our great respect for you as a citizen and patriot, and our unqualified approval of the political principles you represent. Your position and course upon all the important questions which have agitated the public mind, and which have affected the public welfare for the past thirty years, are well known, and, with your entire public career before him, no fair-minded man can deny that you have been constantly actuated by the highest and purest motives, and by an earnest desire to promote the welfare of your country. factories and the shops of New Albany. We are here earnest desire to promote the welfare of your country and the interests of your fellow-men. We are greatly interested in the result of the pending election. To us, and to all workingmen, the outcome of the present contest has a deep practical significance. Our personal interests are, as we honestly believe, involved in this struggle. If the issue was fairly stated, and clearly understood, we believe every working man in the land would range himself in the ranks and under the banners of the Kenublican party which to day is fighting the the Republican party, which to-day is fighting the battle for the protection of the rights and interests of the working men of this country.

in the United States of America, and their situation as laboring men in Europe. They are satisfied that this difference is largely, if not entirely, due to the protective system, which for so many years has preerved to the American working man a home market for his labor and his product. The workingmen cannot afford to have their means of livelihood made the
sport of political tricksters and theorists. Under
the existing system, they have been prosperous
happy, contented and hopeful. If the experiment
proposed by the Democratic party should fail, as fail
it certainly would the workingmen of the country t certainly would, the workingmen of the country would be the first to feel the fatal effects of the blow. and the last to recover from its shock. They love their country, and they desire the prosperity and hap-piness of all of their fellow-citizens. They love their families, and wish to take such course in this contest as will best promote their welfare. They believe that national prosperity and individual prosperity alike require the election of the Republican ticket, and the preservation of that wise and patriotic system which has wrought such wonders for this Nation.

Recognizing you as the worthy leader and chieftain in this great movement of the people, we assure you of our earnest, active and cordial support. The sentiment of Mr. Atkinson's speech was frequently and heartily applauded. General rive did so at about noon, the customary lull in | Harrison, when he arose to respond, was received with an enthusiastic series of cheers. tent that somewhat decreased the crowd of citi- Mr. Godfrey suggested that three more cheers zens who would otherwise have turned out to | for the next President of the United States be witness the arrival of the visitors. But by 2 given, and they were, with a will. General Har-

distinctive, very interesting and very instructive in this large delegation of workingmen from the city of New Albany. Your fellow-workman and spokesman has so elequently presented that par-ticular issue in which you have the greatest interest, that I can add nothing to the force or conclusiveness of his argument. He has said that the interests of the workingman were especially involved in the pending political con-test. I think that is conceded even by our political opponents. I do not think there is a man so dull or so unfair as to deuy that the reduction of our tariff rates so as to destroy the principle of protection now embodied in our laws, will have an influence on your wages, and on the production of your mills and factories. If this be true, then your interest in the question is apparent. You will want to know whether the influence of the proposed reduction of rates is to be beneficial or hurtful; whether the effect will be to stimulate or diminish production; whether it will be to maintain or increase the rate of wages you are now receiving, or to reduce them. As you shall settle these ques-tions, so will you vote in November. [Ap-plause.] No man can doubt that a reduction of duties will stimulate the importation of foreign merchandise. None of these plate-glass workers can doubt that a reduction of the duty upon plate glass will increase the importation of French plate glass. None of these workers in your woolen mills can doubt that the reduction of the duty upon the product of their mills will increase the importation of foreign woolen goods. And if that is true, is it not also clear that this increased importation of foreign-made goods means some idle workingmen in our mills? The party that favors such discriminating duties as will develop American production and secure the largest amount of work for our American shops is the party whose policy will pro-mote your interests. [Applause and cries of 'Hit him again.'] I have heard it said by some leaders of Democratic thought that the reduc-tion proposed by the Mills bill, and the further reduction which some of them are candid enough to admit they contemplate, will stimulate Amer-

direction of free trade; that we must go slowly, because our protected industries cannot stand too rapid an advance; it would not be safe. [Laughter.] Now, my countrymen, if this plan of revenue reform is to be promotive of our manufacturing interests, why go slowly? Why not open the gates wide and let us have the promised good all at once. [Laughter and applause].
"Is it that these philosophers think the cup of prosperity will be so sweet and full that our laboring people cannot be allowed to drink it at one draught? [Applause, and cries of 'Good, good.' No, my countrymen, this statement implies what these gentlemen know to be true: that the effect of the proposed legislation is di-minished production and diminished wages, and

they desire that you shall have an opportunity

ican production by opening foreign markets; and that the interests of our Indiana manufactur-

ing establishments would thus be promoted

But those who advance this argument also say

that it will not do to progress-too rapidly in the

to get used to it. [Applause.] "But I cannot press this discussion further. want to thank you for the cordial things you have said to me by him who has speken for you. I trust, and always have trusted the intelligence and the conscience of our working people. [Applause.] They will inevitably find out the truth, and when they find it they will justify it. Therefore there are many things that have been said to which I have not and shall not allude while this contest is on. They are with you; the truth is accessible to you and you will find it. Now, thanking you most heartily for the personal respect you have evidenced, and congratulating you upon your intelligent devotion to that great American system which has spread a sky of hope above you and your children, I bid you 'good bye.'"

There were three more cheers for General Harrison when he had concluded. Before he could get off the platform the people began crowding forward to shake bands with him. While the rail-mill glee club again sang, he took a position on the lower step and shook the hand of each man present. Each workingman, as he passed the General, assured him of his cordial support and confidence in his triumphant elec-

GREETING FROM WARM HEARTS.

AlDemonstration That Shows the Favor of the Irish-Americans. The visit of the Irish-American Republican Club, of Cook county and Chicago, was a fitting finale of the day's receptions. The club was to have arrived at 1 o'clock, but the special train on which it came was delayed until after 4 o'clock. The home Irish-American Protection Club turned out to do honor to the visitors, and was assisted by the Columbia Club. Before going to the depot the home Irish club, about 1:30 o'clock, assembled at the headquarters of the county central committee, and was there presented with a handsome banner by the Heiskell Harrison Club, which is composed of young ladies. The banner is of green satin, edged with gold. On one side is the name of the club in gold letters, and on the other the words: "Protection-It is Irish, you know." "Free Trade-It is English, you know." Miss Shilling, president of the ladies' club, in present-

In behalf of the Heiskell Harrison Club I present to the Irish-American club this banner as a token of our sympathy and consideration. We are not surprised that the down trodden of Ireland come to our shores, for here only can they find that liberty and freedom for which their proud spirits yearn; and if for freedor and free institutions they leave home and native land it should not be a surprise to find them banding together for the protection of the institutions, industries and laboring classes of the land of their adoption. In this country we rule by the ballot and not the will of the sovereign, and the vote of the humblest among us counts equally with the vote of the greatest. The Irish heart is ever true to the cause, it espouses and in the cause of protection to the industries and laboring interests of our country. We hope you will ever remain firm and faithful."

Patrick A. Ward, president of the Irish American organization responded, saying: Young Ladies of the Heiskell Harrison Club-There is a deep significance and a promise of far-reaching results in the very remarkable incident which now brings us together. The circumstance is of rare occurrence, and is unusually suggestive. Associated as you are under the influence of happy and cultured homes, pursuing for yourselves the highest order of refined culture attainable, and inspired by that lofty patriotism characteristic of the women spolause ceased the Rail-mill Glee Club sung a of America, you have come with stirring campaign song, after which Walter B. this act of generous sympathy, and those words so happily spoken for you to a body of Harrison James A. Atkinson, who was to make Irish-American citizens, who, having cut themselves

loose from old party associations, under the inspira-tion of a patriotism as noble and as pure as that which wells within your own bosoms, are now banded together under the banner of that lofty American principle. Protection, and in support of those two incomparably pure and gifted citizens who carry it, Benjamin Harrison and Levi P. Morton.

It is no usual interest in the great issues now to be determined by the American prople which impole you

determined by the American people which impels you for the time being to leave the luxuries and refinements of your homes for the rugged furrows of fierce political strife; nor is it a mere changing of sentiment which brings these men whom I represent together. There is above, and below, and around the motive of each of us the solemn conviction that an imperiled country demands of her citizens, to-day, to the end that she may be saved the disastrous consequences of mis-leading counsels and traitorous designs, the same stern obligations of duty so nobly filled by her loyal sons and daughters in the bloody and doubtful inter-val from Sumter to Appointance. The gravity of the situation which brings these Irish-American citizens from the pursuits of industrial life into the ranks of this political struggle is not lessened by the view of their adopted country crowned with the blessings of peace and prosperity, but it is magnified by the sp-palling fact of an un-American administration, in this very hour of our national existence, suffering, nay, encouraging, an insidious foreign in-fluence to confront us with the question, Shall the Americau people be permitted to govern their own country! And it is in answer to this ques-Some of the men who are now before you have come to this country from foreign lands. They have worked in the looms of Manchester, in the factories of Sheffield, in the great establishments of France, Germany and England. They know what wages are paid there. They know the poverty and hardships of the ill-paid labor of the operatives in those manufactories. They are acquainted with the political systems of those countries. They realize the vast and favorable difference between their condition in the United States of America, and their situation.

In tendering this beautiful green banner to the Irish-American Protective Tariff Club, you have, with

In tendering this beautiful green banner to the Irish-American Protective Tariff Club, you have, with exquisite teste and a rare knowledge of the moving influences of the hour, magnetized it with the Ameri-can word Protection! and embellished it with the form, in gold, of that shamrock leaf, which for fourteen hundred years has been telling, in its mute elo-quence, the long and checkered story of the Irish race. And the sentiment lying in this magnetic American word, and the rush of memories evoked by this silent leaf, you have by your act to-day interwoven in hearts solemnly pledged to the support of the Republican party of America. The principles of this great party in the government of this country, and their just application in the future government of Iroland, is the lesson of your wish to the the men I have the honor to represent, and on their behalf, in accepting this beautiful gift, I pledge you that not only shall this lesson be accepted in all its meaning and intent, but that its beneficial triumph shall be untiringly sought in the hearts of others, to the end that these two countries, so loved by all of us, may fulfill that happy destiny intended by the great Creator for each.

After the ceremonies attending the presenta-

tion were over, the reception committee of the Irish-Americans and the Columbia Club marched to the depot to meet the visitors. There was another long wait there, but when the train did finally arrive the visitors were given a hearty reception by their fellow countrymen of Indianapolis. In the march up town the Columbia Club took the advance, headed by a band, then came the Republican Irish-Americans of this city, and following them were the visitors. The arrangement was to escort the son's home, but on the way from the depot it began to rain and the programme bad to be changed. It was decided to hold the reception at the New Denison Hotel. When the head of the procession reached that hotel the Indianapolis Club formed in open file for the visitors to pass through. Just then a cannon planted on the old Journal building, at the corner of Penusylvania and Market street, began to boom, while the band accompanying the visitors played "Marching Through Georgia." The large crowd that had gathered in front of the hotel cheered lustily, and while the Chicago club marched into the hotel the enthusiasm was

There were about three hundred of the visi tors, many of them well-known business men of Chicago. The delegation was headed by Hon. John F. Beggs. All the officers of the club were with it except the president, N. P. Brady, who, on account of pressing business engagements, could not leave home. The members wore green badges, with the name of their club inscribed thereon, and high white hats. When they had assembled in the hotel there were cheers for Harrison and protection, and from many voices came the assurance that Harrison was "all right."

In accordance with the new arrangements

that had to be made on account of the rain it

was announced that General Harrison would receive the visitors at the hotel at 5 o'clock, and in the meantime dinner was served. A little after 5 o'clock the Chicago band began calling together the members of the visiting club in the hotel lobby by rendering some soul-stirring Irish tunes. In fifteen minutes every foot of room in the lobby was occupied, and people were jostling each other to get a position from which to view the scene. It was a jolly crowd. Everybody either whistled, sung or shouted and the name of Harrison accompanied every cheer given. When it was known General Harrison had reached the hotel the band played "My country 'tis of Thee," and the huzzas were then louder than ever. Just at the close of the music the General appeared on the stairway in company with Patrick A. Ward and John F. Beggs, the spokesman for the visitors. At the sight of him the crowd almost went wild. Men threw their bate against strained their throats to make a louder noise than anybody else. The cheering was kept up for fully five minutes, and then when some one on the stairway made a movement as if to begin speaking, the enthusiasm was renewed, and continued several minutes longer. "How does Harrison stand with the Irish!" some one asked above the din, and there came an answer that might almost be equaled to a chorus of a multitude, "He's all right." When the crowd could not hurrah any more Patrick A. Ward introduced Hon. John F Beggs. Mr. Beggs was applauded when he stepped forward. He spoke briefly, as follows: General Harrison-Our presence here to-day is to publican party. The organization I have the honor to represent on this occasion is known as the Irish-American Republican Club of Cook county, Illinois. We make no apology to anyone for using the word Irish, for we are convinced that the services of that race to America have been of such a character that no will question our devotion to the institutions of this country. We are not Republicans, sir, by accident or passion. Our faith in the principles of the Republican party is the result conviction. We tries, which are the life of our Nation.

lieve that the party that saved the Union from dismemberment in 1861 can save our country now from the assaults of those who aim to destroy our indus-We have read your letter of acceptance, and the and heartily indorse both. As the Republican stand dard-bearer in this contest we pledge you our untirin support. By your noble utterances in behalf of th downtrodden people of Ireland, you have assisted much in building up the strong public opinion which exists to-day in America, and which, beyond doubt, will, in the near future, solve the question of the right of the Irish people to self-government, and for this you are entitled to and have our most grateful

The band played a medley of patrotic airs at the close of Mr. Beggs' speech, and when "Marching Through Georgia" was reached the crowd joined in the chorns. General Harrison was tendered another ovation when he stepped to the front. He said:

"Mr. Bergs and my friends of the Irish-American Republican Club of Cook county, Ill .- You were Irishmen, you are Americans [cheers]; Irish-Americans. [Continued cheering.] And though you have given the consecrated loyalty of your honest hearts to the starry flag and to your adopted country, you have not, and you ought not, to forget to love and venerate the land of your nativity. [Great applause.] If you could forget Ireland, if you could be unmoved by her minstrelsy, untouched by the appeals of her splendid ora-tory, unsympathetic with her heroes and martyrs. I should fear that the bonds of your new citizenship would have no power over hearts so cold and consciences so dead. [Cheering.] What if a sprig of green was found upon the bloody jacket of a Union soldier who lay dead on Missionary Ridge! The flag he died for was his flag, and the green was only a memory and an inspiration. We, native or Irish born, join with the Republican convention in the hope that the cause of Irish home rule, progressing under the leadership of Gladstone and Parnell [cheers] upon peaceful and lawful lines, may yet secure for Ireland that which, as Americans, we so much value-local home rule. [Continued chesring.] I am sure that you, who have in your own persons or in your worthy representatives given such convincing evidence of vour devotion to the American Constitution and flag, and to American institutions, will not faiter in this great civil contest which your spokesman has so fittingly described. Who, if not Irish-Americans, versed in the sad story of the commercial rain of the island they love, should be instructed in the beneficent influence of a protective tariff [loud and continued cheering]; who, if not Irish-Americans, should be able to appreciate the friendly influ ences of the protective system upon their indi vidual and upon their home lives? [Applause] Which of you has not realized that not the lo of man only, but the lot of woman has been made softer and easier under its influence! (Applease, and "Hear," "Hear," and "That's what's the matter." | Contrast the American mother and wife, burdened only with the cares of motherhood and of the household, with the condition of women in many of the countries of the old world where she is loaded also with the drudgery of toil in the field. [Applause.] I know that none more than Irishmen. who are so characterized by their deference for women. and whose women have so finely illustrated that which is oure in female character-will value this illustration of the good effects of our Ameri-

can system upon the home life. [Long contin-

"There are nations across the sea who are

ned applause.

You bet they are,' and 'That's right,' and 'They won't get them.' They are waiting with eager expectation for the adoption of a free-trade policy by the United States. | Cries of That

will never happen.']
"The English manufacturer is persuaded that
an increased market for English goods in America is good for him, but I think itswill be possible to persuade the American producer, or the American workman, that it is good for them. [Loud applause and cries of 'That is right.']
"I believe that social order, that national pros-

perity are bound up in the preservation of our existing policy. [Loud cheering and reies of 'You are right.'] I do not believe that a republie can live and prosper whose wage-earners do not receive enough to make life comfertable; who do not have some upward avenues of hope open before them. When the wage-earners of the land lose hope, when the star goes out, social order is impossible—and after that anarchy or the czar. [Cheers and cries of 'That's it.'] 'I gratefully acknowledge the compliment of

your call. I exceedingly regret that the storm without made it imposaible for me to receive you at my home, [applause and cries of 'Thanks,' 'Thanks'] I will be glad to take each member of your club by the hand. [Loud and long-continned applause. The very frequent applause the remarks of

General Harrison commanded, shows how his address was received. When he had finished he was given three vigorous cheers. According to his invariable custom he went down to the foot of the stairway and shook hands with every Irish-American present. It required over a half an bour to do this, but the General enjoyed it as much as the gentlemen whom he met. Many of them were introduced to him, and the gave him the assurance of their most earnest efforts in his behalf. The club will not leave for home until noon to-day.

INCIDENTS OF THE DAY. Several Other Noticeable Calls on the Gen-

eral at His Home. Among the other visitors that called upon General Harrison yesterday was Charles H. Litchman, of Massachusetts, late secretary of the National Executive Board of Knights of Labor, and Col. J. C. De Gress, of Austin, Tex., chairman of the Republican State central committee. Col. De Gress was accompanied by comrades Wm. Long, John Herman, S. C. Slade, W. H. Nye, W. H. Tuttle, D. McKay, and Geo. A. Knight, all of whom have been attending the encampment at Columbus. They were received by General Harrison and wife in the early part of the afternoon, at the residence.

First to Congratulate Him. The Chicago Irish-American Club was the first political organization to send its congratulations on his nomination. The night of the day that event occurred the club met and adopted the following, which was transmitted by tel-

To the Hon. Benjamin Harrison, Indianapolis, Ind The Irish-American Republican Club, of Cook county, Illinois, congratulate you and the country upon your nomination. We greet the gallant soldier and true American, and rejoice with our fellow-citizens of every nationality in the glad assurance your nomination gives that the industries of our country will be protected and the honor of the Nation maintained with the same courage and devotion that distinguished you on the bloody field of Resaca. We salute the next President of the Republic. MATTHEW P. BRADY, President.

Mr. Brady said at the meeting that until the final nomination the club had been for Blaine first, last, and all the time, and was the only organization that went to Aurora to meet the California delegation, but that its members, being true Republicans, were for the Republican nominee, and would take off their coats and work for him.

An Excellent Band.

During the evening the Chicago visitors divided their time between visiting friends. at tending the Tomlinson Hall meeting and forming in processions. With Major Bolger's Military Band, of their city, at their head, they marched to the Journal office, where a serenade was given. The band is an excellent one. After it had played too or three compositions, E. W. Halford, managing editor of the Journal, acknowledged the compliment in a brief speech. The rest of the evening was spent at the New Denison where an impromptu concert was given by the Military band to a delighted crowd.

A Letter from General Harrison. Among his responses to congratulatory telegrams, prompted by the Maine election, the following written by General Harrison, three dage before the election took place, to Joseph M. Manley, was given to the public at Augusta: INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 7, 1888. J. H. Manly, Augusta, Me.

My Dear Sir: Your kind and satisfactory letter he 4th came this morning. I have never had a doubt State. It is natural that the Democracy should spend some effort in Maine, not, of course, with a view to carrying the State, but to reduce our piruality. The fact that in 1884 Mr. Blaine was our candidate naturally and appropriately gave you an unusual vote and plurality, which with most faithful efforts you will hardly be able to repeat for one whose relations to your people are so much less near and less affectionate. I do not doubt, however, that Mr. Blaine himself and his near friends would be more than willing if it were in their power to give to the party this time an increased plurality. I share your confident expectation of a creditable result in your State, and desire to thank you in advance for the vigorous and intelligent management you have given the campaign. Truly yours BENJAMIN HARRISON.

Chief-Justice Fuller's New Gowa.

Chicago Inter Ocean. A rumor reached the ears of a reporter for the Inter Ocean yesterday afternoon that Chiefjustice Fuller had ridden rough-shod over one of the precedents connected with his high office, and had given to Marshall Field & Co. the order for the construction of his official gown. although heretofore the gowns worn by Chief-justices had all been made at Washington. In order to see this article of 'attire, which will probably become historic in the annals of American judiciary, the reporter paid a visit to the head of Marshall Field & Co.'s tailoring department. He was very courteously taken by this story where the gown had been made, but unfortunately only to be told that it had been dispatched last Saturday to Chief-justice Fuller's house, No. 3600 Lake avenue. The gentlemen who had made this judicial robe were, however, nothing loath to describe its beauties. It was made from eighteen yards of gros-grain silk, which cost nearly \$100, and goodness knows how many modistes, cutters and seamstresses worked upon it for nearly a wee's before it was finally considered good enough to adorn Judge Fuller's back. The greatest excitement prevailed in the entire department during the making of the gown, and when it was finally wrapped in the finest tissue paper and put in charge of a dozen clerks as a body-guard to be conveyed to the Chief-justice's house, there was not a cash boy in the department who did not feel he had been adding lusture to Chicago's annals and incidentally sending down the fame of Marshall Field & Co. to posterity.

Bishop Newman's Letter. The following is the letter of Bishop Newman, of the M. E. Church, addressed to Gen. Cyrus

Bussey, who is now in this State making "My Dear General Bussey-I am in receipt of your favor of the 12th instant, and feel bound to give you a frank reply on a question of so much importance. In these supreme times, when so much is at stake in our national welfare, no Republican can afford to desert that party made memorable by the noblest mission, by the most heroic achievement on the field, and by the most beneficent results in legislation to personal liberty, to private and public morals, and to the cause of temperance, of which you specially write. As a citizen, whose duties I am bound to discharge, and as a life-long Republican, proud of the history of our party, and assured of its glorious future, I give you an emphatic denial of the report that I had joined the third party. The thought has never entered my mind, and no one has the right to assert that it had. On the question of prohibition we are in accord; on the methods to attain that desirable end we differ. The final triumph of temperance principles is with the Republicans, who have done so much for temperance legislation in all parts of the country. And this is the apparent conviction of our people I meet in my travels, whether clergymen or laymen, whether in the church or out. Patriotism, gratitude, temperance, should inspire every Republican with new zeal, should induce any who have left the party to return at once, and should give deci to those who may now hesitate as to duty. The supreme duty is to place the control of our government in the hands of Harrison and Morton. I vote as I pray and pray as I vote.

A Timely Correction.

Philadelphia Ledger. An exchange recalls, in connection with a reference to the metric system, that the fivecent nickel was designed especially for its use as a unit of measurement or of weight by the decimal system—being exactly five grammes in weight and two centimeters in diameter. This may prove a timely correction of the popular fallacy that the nickel was designed especially to drop into slots and contribution baskets.

Once a Slaveholder, Now a Policeman.

Milledgeville (Ga.) Recorder. A few days ago, while coming down Broad street, in Augusta, I saw a very familiar face in (to him) a very strange garb. As I approached I recognized a friend of the long ago. He was once a man of wealth and culture. Thousands hungry for the American market. [Cries of | of acres and hundreds of slaves were his, and his

We wish to call attention to the fact that the ORIGINAL EAGLE is now making the grandest showing of Fall and Winter Clothing we have ever placed before the public and at prices as low as any house

We have opened in the last ten days 40 cases of different styles of Fashionable Clothing for Children. Boys', Youths' and Men, in Suits and Overcoats.

These are all in the latest cut and style, and we specially request every one to see these goods before making purchases anywhere.

There will be many people in the city during the Fair. We desire to call the attention of those visitors to our Fall and Winter stock. convinced that we can save them money on every purchase they make of us.

Strangers in the city can leave bundles at our establishment during their stay. We will gladly care for them. FOR THIS WEEK: To each purchaser of a Boy's or Man's Suit or Overcoat we will present "FREE GRATIS," a ticket to the Cyclorama of the Battle of Atlanta, the finest attraction in

ORIGINAL EAGLE

5 and 7 West Washington Street.

family lived in ease and luxury. The fleecy staple was to him like a mint coining its gold and silver by the thousands. His house was a pal-ace and his grounde appeared like enchanted lands. His home was a perfect Eden. To-day he walks the streets of Augusta in the uniform of a policeman and supports his family on \$50 per month. And yet he does not murmur, but is thankful to his God that his lot is no worse than it is. And all this led me to think of the wonderful changes wrought by the hand of time.

this country.

ENGLAND AND THE ELECTION. Free Trade Would Create a Great Market and Confederate Bonds May Be Paid.

William Gardner, of this city, formerly engaged in the manufacture of pottery and fire-brick, returned to-day from a trip to England.

"The anxiety of English manufacturers for free trade in the United States cannot be exaggerated. In Doulton the proprietor of a large pottery establishment, who employs 2,200 people, admitted to me that he had sent £500 to the Commercial Exchange Club, of London, who turned it over to the Cobden Club. The latter sent it to the United States to aid in the election of Grover Cleveland, who, in his opinion, was the most progressive and representative American that ever hved. He stated further that he and many others in the pottery business would give three years of their earnings to see the Mills bill, or free trade, successful in the United States."

"Do you know whether the Cobden Club is ding free trade literature to the United States as it did in 1880 and 1884!" "I asked that very question of a manufacturer, and his reply was: 'No, not this year. We made blasted fools of ourselves before in sending printed stuff to the States, you know, but we've substituted barrels of the useful stuff and hope for the success of the Democratic party. Then I put an emphatic 'Why?' at my voluble informant, and he said: 'It will rid us of our surplus stock, it will give us a gigantic trade in the United States and it will reduce our taxes here. I admit that we depend on the Southern people in your country to aid us. Why not! They are recognized in England as the true aristocracy of America. This being the case, if the old sense of honor stay with them, we will yet see the day when the confederate bonds still held in England will be fully

redeemed with interest.' "This surprised me, and I told him that the question of confederate bonds over here was now simply looked upon as a myth, but he gave me assurance that, while he did not possess any of the confederate paper himself, some of his business friends did still cling to the hope of realizing on them." Mr. Gardner stated that if any of his state

ments were doubted he would be perfectly willing to make affidavit that they were strictly cor-

Anne Seguin's Will Probated.

New York Tribune. By the will of Anne Seguin, which was ad mitted to probate yesterday, her estate, amounting to over \$150,000, is divided principally between Zelda Seguin, the opera-singer, who is her daughter-in-law, and the son of the latter, Edward S. C. Seguin, and the daughter of the testatrix, Maria C. Seguin. The will is dated Oct. 13, 1879, and names John Lee Smith as executor, but he has since died, and by a codicil his wid ow, Catharine E., and his sons, Orison B. and Jay Lee Smith, are appointed executors. To them is given \$20,000 in trust for the benefit of Zelda for life, in case she remains a widow. If she marry again, this fund will become a part of the residuary estate. The grandson, Edward, is given a life interest in \$30,000, and the daugh ter, Maria C. Seguin, bas a like estate in \$50,000 and is made sole residuary legatee. A bequest of \$10,000 is to be divided equally between Orison B., Jay Lee and Sinclair Smith.

A Democratic View. St. Louis Post-Dispatch

If the elections in Maine and Vermont show nothing else, they show that the backbone of the Republican party is still unbroken, and that it can still make a winning fight where it is on top. On the other hand the election in Arkansas shows that side-show diversions in politics are being used with considerable effect against the Democrats in some of their most reliable States. On the whole, it seems that this is to be a hard and uncertain contest, which will not be decided until it has been fought out to

He Hadn't.

Wife-What is the matter, John! You are the most impatient man I ever saw. Husband (struggling to button his shirt)-I can't find this dinged button hole. Wife (placidly]-Have you looked under the

W.T.WILEY&C

48 & 30 North Illinois Street.

Great Slaughter in Prices This Week

36-inch Cashmeres, all shades, only 15c per ! vard: worth 25c. 40-inch Wool-mixed Cloth, only 25c per yard; 38-inch All-wool Cloth, only 29c per yard

worth 50c. This is a great bargain.
54-inch All-wool Cloth, this week, only 48c per yard; worth 75c. Henrietta Cloths in black and colors, from 48c per yard to \$1.25, See them.

Plushes from 60c per yard up. See our Dress Plush at 79e; worth \$1.

Good Blankets \$1 per pair. Bed Comforts at Table Linen, Towels, and Napkins, this week, at special prices.

Black Sitks from 65c to \$1.25; greatly reduced

Good Kid Gloves at 48c per pair; worth 75c. Ladies' Fancy Bordered Handkerchiefs only 10e; worth 25c. Good Jerseys for 48c; worth 75c. See them.

SPECIAL SALE OF CLOAKS THIS WEEK. Plush Sacques at \$25; worth \$33. Plush Sacques at \$18; worth \$22.50. Ladies Underwear at \$2.45; worth \$4. Plush Sacques at \$22.50; worth \$27.50. Ladies' Jackets, this week, only \$1.25; worth \$2. Strangers in the city should not fail to see our extremely low prices on new goods. All goods marked in plain figures.

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48 & 50 North Illinois street. FUNERAL DIRECTOR

C. E. KREGELO

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Cheap Excursion Rates West Via Vandalia Line Sept. 25, Oct. 9, and 23. Tickets good to return thirty days from date of sale. In connection with the above appouncement it may be well to give a few of the reasons why the Vandalia line stands pre-eminently at the head of all other routes. It is the shortest line to St. Louis, the safest and best, provides better accommodations for all classes of passengers, unvarying in its punctuality, and fares as low as by any other

Only Free Ambulance.

line. It will be to your advantage to call on a ticket agent of the Vandalia line before making any arrangements for tickets. H. R. DERING. Assistant General Passenger Agent, Vandalia Line, Indianapolis.

"I AM for Grover Cleveland because I am a free-trader," says Henry George. \$1.00-Cincinnati and Return-\$1.00.

Via "old reliable" C., H. & D. at \$1. Tickets good on all trains to-day and to-morrow. Returning, until Wednesday, Sept. 19, inclusive. Special fast train Sunday at 7:30 A. M., and special train leaving Cincinnati at 11 P. M. Sunday. Ample accommodations for all. Reclining chair and parlor car on all fast trains. Undoubtedly the best route.

The Vandalia Line Will sell excursion tickets, Indianapolis to St. Louis and return, account the exposition, every day until further notice, at \$3.00. For tickets and particulars call at the Van-dalia ticket office, No. 48. cor. Washington and Illinois sts., or Union Station. H. R. DERING. Assistant General Passenger Agent Vandalia Line, Indianapolis.

Only \$3 to St. Louis and Return. Via the popular Bee-line railway. Get your tickets at No. 2, Bates House, Union Depot, and No. 138 South Illinois street.

COTE D'OR. The pure California Grape Juice, is for sale by W. E. Pouder, Bates House, at only 50 cents per quart bottle. BORN & CO

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